

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Taxation Bill

WITH the Amended Inland Revenue Ordinance itself a complicated piece of legislation, it was hardly surprising the debate on the second reading of the bill this week produced some complicated arguments. In the result the public had two points made clear: (1) that it was not proposed to introduce a new form of taxation; (2) that if Government's legal interpretation of two disputed clauses was considered by UK advisers to be in error, further consideration would be given to those amendments.

Opposition to the sections of the bill dealing with tax liability on business profits was principally centred on their legal interpretation, the argument being that not only were the clauses ambiguous, but if made law, created a new form of taxation. Government's assurance that there was no intention to depart from established taxation policy did not wholly allay the fear expressed by Hon. J. A. Blackwood.

ONE highly important aspect of the disputed amendments was, however, emphasised by Hon. M. W. Lo, namely that the intention of the new provisions was to prevent evasion of legitimate liability for profits tax. Evasion of taxation, either attempted or achieved, is deplorable. And, it seems, the Committee which set to investigate the Inland Revenue Ordinance fully satisfied itself that evasion could occur and had occurred under the existing terms of the Ordinance.

Obviously it is in the interests of the general public that taxation evasion should be eradicated and if certain sections of the amended Ordinance have that effect, they are desirable. Whether as at present drafted they are legally acceptable can be left to expert judgment, but assuredly there must be provisions in the Ordinance to safeguard against willful evasion of taxation dues.

OTHER parts of the new Ordinance produced from some of the Unofficials not so much criticism as expressions of regret. There is a feeling that hardship is being caused individual taxpayers who cannot obtain allowances for certain types of dependants, such as a son who has fully to support his mother. Another class which, it is feared, will be jeopardised by the new provisions are the pensioners whose incomes are solely derived from investments.

Pros and cons exist in abundance, and certainly it is not difficult to prove relative discrimination. Much of the professed hardship is, nevertheless, theoretical. Not all, probably only a few, who have dependants other than a wife and family, come into the taxable category. It is not an easy task for any of the Unofficials to produce hard and fast proof that under the existing form of allowances considerable hardship is being suffered by a substantial proportion of taxpayers.

EDEN DISARMAMENT PLAN

Russia Promises A Close Examination

"PILOT SCHEME" FOR EUROPE

New York, Sept. 15.

Sir Anthony Eden's "pilot plan" for disarmament was given warm support by the United States, France and Canada and a promise of study by Russia in the five power United Nations disarmament sub-committee here today.

Mr Anthony Nutting, the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, gave details of the plan for the first time at today's private meeting of the sub-committee, it was understood.

The plan calls for a ground inspection of conventional arms on each side of the "iron curtain" in Europe. It would not include atomic weapons.

Mr Nutting was understood to have said the plan was intended as a "certain ruler" to disarmament and could be tried out wherever armed forces faced each other.

Mr Nutting told reporters after the session that the other Western delegates "seemed to value particularly the simplicity of the proposals".

He said: "As to my Soviet colleague (Mr Arkady Sobolev) he said he considered the plan to be an important contribution which would require careful attention and the Soviet government would study it."

Mr Nutting said that Mr Sobolev had asked how the Eden proposals were to be linked with a general disarmament plan and took note of the British minister's statement that it was not a substitute for a disarmament plan.

He said this was a pilot scheme for an ultimate plan, Mr Nutting added.



ANTHONY NUTTING

The scheme as outlined did not provide for aerial inspection, one of the features of the proposal made by President

Eisenhower at the Big Four conference in Geneva.

Mr Nutting told reporters there was no reason whatsoever why the Eden plan and the Eisenhower plan should not be in operation at the same time.

President Eisenhower suggested an exchange of military blueprints between the Soviet Union and the United States and mutual aerial and ground inspection of each other's territory.

Mr Nutting added that the sub-committee commended the principles and welcomed the purpose of the British plan and "recognised its value."

He said he did not mean to say that the plan had been accepted without further study. He had expressed the hope that it would be examined in detail and that there would be "early reaction" from the Soviet Government.

The Inspection Scheme

The core of the inspection scheme, it was understood, would be a small supervisory commission acting on behalf of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe for the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (General Alfred Gruenther) and the Soviet Commander-in-Chief of the rival eight-nation East European Security Pact (Marshal Ivan Koniev).

It was learned Mr Nutting explained that Europe was clearly the most logical place in which to put the scheme into effect since there were large-scale forces there with organised and integrated commands.

Mr Nutting did not mention Germany specifically, but observers commented that Germany was the only place where Western and Soviet forces confronted each other.

Under the plan, the command of each side would declare the full establishment of their military forces and installations in the agreed area. The supervisory commission would then assign duties to joint inspection teams.

The plan did not necessarily imply any limitation of forces, it was learned, but an agreed limit for armaments and equipment might be established.

Major Objectives Remain

Mr Nutting told the delegates the Eden plan indicated no change in the major political objectives of the British government in Europe—the reunification of Germany as a nation leading to the reunification of Europe as one continent.

The scheme would give the NATO and Communist armies an opportunity to work together. The British minister remarked that soldiers often found it easier to work together than politicians.

Mr Nutting said the British Government considered that the scheme should cover a specified area of equal depth from some selected position or positions in Europe where the forces of the Soviet Union and the Western powers were at present in close proximity to each other.

Mr Nutting told reporters after the meeting he had no immediate intention of introducing a resolution on the Eden plan to the General Assembly. He wanted first of all to find

out the general reaction to the plan in the sub-committee and the Assembly.

Mr Nutting said: "If we could put this scheme into effect, I feel we should be able to reassure ourselves and a lot of doubtful opinion in the world with the possibilities of working an international control system for disarmament."

Answering a question, Mr Nutting said it was too early to say which of the proposed disarmament schemes would go into effect first "because we are still awaiting reactions from the Russians."

(The sub-committee has considered disarmament plans proposed by each of the Big Four powers at Geneva).

WELL RECEIVED

It was learned that the American delegate, Mr Harold Stassen, said the plan submitted today was a constructive elaboration of the presentation of the plan by Sir Anthony Eden in Geneva.

He said the United States shared both of its underlying purposes: (1) to make a practical beginning towards regulation and control of armaments and (2) to make progress in the particular field of inspection and control.

The Canadian delegate, Health Minister Paul Martin said his first reaction to the plan was one of warm support.

It was learned that Mr. Moch said he appreciated the Eden plan was a military and not a political plan. He was happy to note it did not prejudice the reunification of Germany and would ask the French government to study it with the assistance of its military experts.—Reuter.

Warm Spell Ends

London, Sept. 15.

Many places in Britain last night had temperatures 40 degrees and under—lowest for some time. London had its coldest night for three months.—China Mail Special.

WAR-TIME HEROINE IS SUED FOR DIVORCE

London, Sept. 15.

Odette Churchill, 43-year-old war heroine and secret agent, is being sued for divorce by Captain Peter Churchill, her wartime commanding officer whom she married in 1947. The petition is among undefended cases listed for hearing at the next law term opening on October 4.

Captain Churchill cites a co-respondent whose name is listed as Hallows.

Mrs Churchill was parachuted into German-occupied France. She was captured and held in Gestapo cells and concentration camps until her release in 1945.

For mutual protection she and Captain Churchill, who was taken with her, pretended that they were man and wife. Mrs Churchill was awarded the George Cross—one of Britain's highest medals for gallantry—by the late King George VI. She is also a member of the Order of the British Empire, and a chevalier of the French Legion of Honour.

She has three daughters by a former marriage.—China Mail Special.

CRIMINAL BECOMES AN "OUTSTANDING ATOMIC TECHNICIAN"

Harrisburg, Pa, Sept. 15.

A Judge and a legislator asked the state Pardons Board today to grant a freedom to a self-taught life term prisoner who became an "outstanding atomic technician" behind bars.

Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, who sentenced Marion S. Kapelski to life imprisonment, asked that the 34-year-old prisoner be released because he "can be of service to society." He was joined in the appeal by Senator Israel Stiefel, Kapelski's counsel.

Kapelski has served nearly 10 years in prison.

Senator Stiefel told the Board the story of the prisoner's achievement "is the most fascinating case of what a man can do in the worst circumstances can do."

He said several atomic research plants were interested in hiring Kapelski if some method could be worked out to obtain security clearance.

PRactical THEORIES

Mr Stiefel said that Kapelski has submitted theories a number of times to outstanding atomic scientists and that all have been well received. Included was one outlining a method of producing a smaller atomic shell which would permit an atomic cannon greater mobility.

"Only the fact that he was in prison prevented him from becoming an outstanding atomic scientist," Mr Stiefel said. "I would call him an outstanding atomic technician."

Kapelski, with four other companions, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the slaying of a petrol station attendant in Reading in 1940.—United Press.

All Set For "New Deal" In Morocco

Paris, Sept. 15.

A government spokesman said tonight that last-minute difficulties had been practically overcome in the French plan to have Sultan Ben Arafat retire from his Moroccan throne—a vital part of France's "new deal" for the troubled protectorate.

The spokesman would not give details, but a source close to Prime Minister Edgar Faure said objections raised by Spain to the Sultan taking up residence in Tangiers, the international port which borders on Spanish Morocco, have virtually been surmounted.

Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay saw the Spanish Ambassador here late last night on this matter, the source said.

THREE POINTS

The French government is now trying hard to reach a three-point settlement by Saturday. It will probably:

- (1) Transfer the Sultan to Tangiers.
- (2) Publish a French declaration on the principles on which future Franco-Moroccan relations will be based.
- (3) Appoint a three-man Regency Council which will safeguard the vacant throne and appoint the first representative Moroccan government.—Reuter.

Man Walks 560 Miles To Collect £1

Paris, Sept. 15.

Laurent Ador, a 30-year-old blacksmith who lives at Saint Dode in the Gers Department of France, and seven of his friends bought national lottery tickets and made a pact that if anyone should win a prize he should go to Paris to collect his winnings.

Ador's ticket won a prize of £1 and as good as his word, he set off for Paris. He did not take the train, however, but set out on foot, accompanied by his little white ass.

It took him 35 days to walk the 560 miles from his native village to Paris, where he collected his prize money, the smallest of the lottery prizes.

He will make his return trip by train, however.—France-Press.

Pleads Innocent

Fort Meade, Maryland, Sept. 15.

Maj. Ronald E. Alley pleaded innocent today to charges that he collaborated with the Communist while he was prisoner in Korea.

Three of the witnesses said Alley asked them for military information in December 1950, while he was accompanied by a Chinese Communist officer.—United Press.

Demonstrators Clubbed

Saarbrücken, Sept. 15.

Three policemen and several other persons were injured in last night's clash at Voelklings, when pro-German demonstrators threw stones, iron bars and broken glass at the police, the Interior Ministry reported tonight.

Some 1,000 pro-German opponents of the Saar's projected "European" status demonstrated outside the hall where Premier Johannes Hoffmann had just spoken in favour of the new status, up for a referendum vote on October 23.

The police had to use clubs when demonstrators broke security barriers, the Interior Ministry said. Several persons in the front line of the demonstrators were injured.—France-Press.

Girl Stowaways Cause Trouble

Sydney, Sept. 15.

Police carried out a citywide hunt today for a Dutch sailor and his Tahitian girl stowaway who was believed to have stripped to her arse and wiggled to freedom through a porthole in a Dutch freighter.

The girl, Anita Williams, 18, had been locked aboard the Dutch freighter Zonnemijik with 17-year-old Lil Williams, another Tahitian stowaway, after being discovered by customs authorities on Monday.

DOG DOES WORK OF SIX MEN

Utrecht, Sept. 15.

Officials of the gas company of Utrecht (Holland) are to organize teams of dogs to sniff out gas leaks as a result of the exploits of Herta, an Alsatian bitch.

Herta, on trial at sniffing out gas leaks for two weeks, produced results described as "sensational."

"She does the work of six men" a gas company official said.—France-Press.

INFLATION IN AUSTRALIA

MENZIES TAKES ACTION

Election Possible

Canberra, Sept. 15.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Menzies, today asked leading hire-purchase (instalment plan buying) organisations to tighten their terms, according to usually reliable sources.

He met representatives of 12 leading hire-purchase firms in the third of his series of economic conferences and asked them voluntarily to restrict operations to help the government "hold the present Australian prosperity."

Federal ministers were confident today's talks would lead to agreement to restrict hire-purchase expansion, which the government regard as a serious element in an inflationary situation.

Mr Menzies also met representatives of the stock exchange, asking them to help the government reduce inflationary pressures, and cut down the volume of new issues.

Bank's Request

Earlier this week, following a meeting between the Prime Minister and bank managers, the Central Bank asked trading banks to restrict credits and revise overdrafts.

Observers believe the stage is now almost set for an important announcement from Mr Menzies to be made in Parliament next Tuesday.

One other problem remains to be dealt with—the import review. The Cabinet must decide in the next fortnight whether heavier cuts must be made before the start of the next import-import quota period on October 1.

The Canberra correspondent of the Melbourne Sun-News Pictorial said the Cabinet would make its decision on import cuts next Monday, adding that customs department officials had been working overtime this week preparing for the possibility of a heavy cut in the quotas.

Canberra observers link the government's present "bold prosperity" campaign with talk of a snap election this year.

There is a strong report among federal politicians that the present budget session will end on October 21, followed by an election on December 10.—Reuter.

Cabinet Shake-Up

Istanbul, Sept. 15.

Turkey's Defence Minister, Mr Ethem Menderes, is switched to another job in a Cabinet reshuffle announced tonight.

He becomes a Minister of State while Fatin Kogulu, Deputy Premier, is appointed acting Defence Minister.

Another member of the government, Osman Kapanli, Minister of State, has resigned.—Reuter.

British Coal Board's Big Deficit

London, Sept. 15.

Britain's National Coal Board had a deficit in the second quarter of this year, estimated at £19,189,054—its biggest quarterly deficit since the industry was nationalised in 1946—it was announced today.

The deficit for the first quarter of the year amounted to £4,593,528, and in the second quarter of last year, there was a deficit of £2,649,908.

Main factors accounting for the deficit were: introduction of a national day-wage structure in April, estimated to cost £14 million a year; a strike in the Yorkshire coal fields in May, and the national railway strike in June.—Reuter.

IRA HOAX

London, Sept. 15.

After an anonymous telephone caller had said IRA men would raid the Royal Artillery barracks in Albany Street, Regent's Park, London, police were today drafted to the barracks. There was no raid and a police search of the area disclosed not a trace of any IRA activity.

It is believed that the call was a hoax. Later an anonymous warning that IRA men had planned to carry out an operation led to special precautions being taken in North London by Scotland Yard. The warning that IRA men might be active was sent to the Yard from RAF police at Oxbridge.

A War Office spokesman said today the warning concerned Regent's Park barracks occupied by the RASC.

"No extra guard was posted and no additional precautions taken but ordinary security precautions were checked over to ensure they were operating correctly," he said.—China Mail Special.

Makarios and Enosis—Why?

Who said religion and politics do not mix? The fiery bearded prelate of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios mixes them every day of his life as the champion of Enosis.

Why? Read Les Armour's answer in tomorrow's China Mail, the big feature-packed week-end family newspaper.

This is only one of many special highlights in tomorrow's Mail. Watch out also for these:

- ★ Richard Findlater writes on the magnificent obsession of Mr Hoffmann, the man who believes Shakespeare was Marlowe;
 - ★ Amanda Marshall has a word of comfort for girls who think beauty is the best guarantee of success in life. Her tip: "You needn't be good looking to get to the top";
 - ★ What did happen to the Princess in the Tower? Maurice Williams probes this mystery of history in one of the world's strangest stories.
- There are all your favourite features as well including Jane Roberts' film reviews, three pages of local and overseas pictures, cartoons, comic strips, news for women, children and sportsmen... all in the China Mail.

British Forces

TATTOO

CAROLINE HILL

NOVEMBER

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TICKETS: \$10 - \$5 - \$2

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. — At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
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AMAZING! EXCITING! SPECTACULAR BEYOND COMPARE! 2 1/2 YEARS IN THE MAKING!

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IN OUT-OF-THIS-WORLD COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

FROM THE SCENARIOS OF THOMAS MONTAGNA

STARRING: JEFF MORROW, FAITH DOMERGUE, REX REASON, LANCE FULLER, RUSSELL JOHNSON

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COMMENCING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THE J. ARTHUR RANK ORGANISATION PRESENTS A MICHAEL BALCON PRODUCTION
THE NIGHT MY NUMBER CAME UP
MICHAEL REDGRAVE-SHEILA SIM-ALEXANDER KNOX-DENHOLM ELLIOTT
DIRECTED BY LESLIE NORMAN ASSOCIATE PRODUCERS TOM NORMAN SCREENPLAY BY R. C. THERBY
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R O X Y & BROADWAY
NOW SHOWING • THE 9th DAY!
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
The Greatest Romantic Adventure Of All Time!

Kirk DOUGLAS
Silvana MANGANO
ULYSSES
color by Technicolor
Released by 20th Century-Fox

————— NEXT CHANGE —————

I wonder who's kissing her now
JUNE HAYER
MARK STEVENS
Technicolor!

CAPITOL RITZ
TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

BRODERICK CRAWFORD and RUTH ROMAN
DOWN DARK STREETS
Released The United Artists

— Added —
MARCIANO-CHARLES FIGHT

LAURENCE OLIVIER JOAN FONTAINE
Rebecca
— NEXT CHANGE —
"PALEFACE"

POP
POP! IT'S UNCLE AND AUNTIE!

TELL THEM TO COME RIGHT IN THEN—AND TO KEEP QUIET!

Preparations For Foreign Ministers' Talks

GERMAN OFFICIAL TO TELL WEST ABOUT MOSCOW

By Paul Scott Rankine

Washington, Sept. 15.

Dr Wilhelm Grewe, a high German Foreign Office official, will arrive in Washington this weekend to join in a working group of Western diplomats in preparing for next month's conference in Geneva between the Soviet and Western Foreign Ministers.

German Embassy officials said today that Dr Grewe, who was a member of the West German delegation to the recent conference with Soviet leaders, would give his Western colleagues the German Government's impressions of the significance of that conference and the agreement to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

They said that Dr Grewe, the chief of the political section of the German Foreign Office would head the West German delegation to the working group of British, French, United States and German officials.

This group will on Monday attempt to plan a joint Western policy on means of achieving

German re-unification and European security in the light of the results of the Big Four conference in Geneva last July and the Moscow conference between Soviet and West German leaders.

High Price

Most press dispatches from Moscow, Bonn and London today reported concern in Western diplomatic circles at the high price paid by the German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, when he agreed to early diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in exchange for the early release of German prisoners of war.

Consensus in diplomatic circles here appears to be that Dr Adenauer made the best of his hand in Moscow, that the prisoner of war question, provided the Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, with the sees and that even if Soviet diplomacy won the hand, the loss of one hand does not constitute the loss of a whole game.

The speed with which the Soviet Government has followed out its conference with the West German Chancellor by a conference with the East German Premier was seen here as underlining the fact that the Soviet Government will soon be the only major power having relations with both East and West Germany.

Harsh Comment

In these circumstances, United States diplomacy seems to be adopting a tougher attitude towards Soviet manoeuvres than in the conciliatory weeks which followed the Big Four Geneva conference in July.

The language of the comments of the official State Department spokesman, Mr Henry Stuydam, on the Moscow agreement—later repeated in a speech by the Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Mr Robert Murphy, clearly was a reversion to a harsh type of comment, which has been notably absent from United States official statements on Soviet policy ever since the so-called "spirit of Geneva" spread over Soviet-Western relations. —Reuter.

Pieck Asks For Release Of Prisoners

Berlin, Sept. 15.
East German President Wilhelm Pieck last August 31 sent a letter to Klement Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, asking for the release, before completion of their sentences, of all Germans serving prison sentences in the Soviet Union, the East German news agency, ADN, said today.

The agency said that Pieck, in his letter, referred to the fact that the question of release of the German prisoners had been raised by the East German Government during a visit to Berlin of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Secretary Khrushchev last July, following the Geneva Big Four conference.

Pieck also believed that "the moment has come" to ask for the release of the prisoners "serving sentences for crimes committed against the Soviet people during the war," and permission for their return to Germany.

The agency said Pieck's letter concluded: "Considering that 10 years have elapsed since the end of the war, I permit myself to express the hope that my request will be received favourably. The Soviet Union can be certain that such an act of generosity will be greeted with profound gratitude by the entire German people." —France-Press.

Newspaper Office Raided

Seoul, Sept. 15.
LOCAL newspapers here reported today that about 20 unidentified persons yesterday raided a newspaper office in Taegu, Central Korea, for an editorial last Tuesday titled: "Don't use students as instruments in staging demonstrations."

The newspapers said the raid took place after a local committee for the expulsion of the North Korean Supervisory Commission held a public meeting to "impeach" the

newspaper, Taegu Maell Shinmun (Taegu Daily News), for having "helped the enemy by trying to block the nation's campaign" to oust UN-SC inspectors.

Press reports said the raiders destroyed the newspaper's printing shop and seriously injured its chief.

But newspapers here said the Taegu Daily News would continue its publication at a makeshift printing shop. The editorial of the newspaper, as partly reprinted in a news-

There's A Ringing In Her Ears—



but film star Anne Francis doesn't need to phone for a doctor—she knows it's her pet parakeets Brigadoon and Sheba holding their own two-ring circus in the huge caving framing her attractive face. For this is Anne's way of having her pets close to her at all times. Anne co-stars with Glenn Ford in the MGM film "Blackboard Jungle."—Reuterphoto.

HOOVER VISITING FAR EAST

Washington, Sept. 15.

The Under-Secretary of State, Herbert Hoover, Jr., will leave late this month on a three-week tour of the Far East which will take him to Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Singapore, South Vietnam and Korea among other places, it was announced today.

Informants said Mr Hoover's trip was not motivated by any "crisis" in the area but was to enable him to "survey the progress of the economic aid programme of the United States" in the Far East, where the major part of American assistance of this type is now going.



Herbert Hoover, Jr.

They noted that Mr Hoover's trip will cover some of the ground visited by Vice-President Richard Nixon almost two years ago and would provide a high-level evaluation bringing information up to date.

Mr Hoover plans to spend a brief time at the Colombo Plan ministerial meeting, which opens in Singapore on October 17. The U.S. is affiliated with the Colombo Plan as a "donor" country. The Plan is a British Commonwealth arrangement for helping the development of Southeast Asia.

First Ever

The complete itinerary of the Hoover trip is not yet available since final arrangements for visiting some countries have not been completed. However, it is expected that the Department will make an official announcement of his plans tomorrow.

Officials said Mr Hoover had long planned a trip to the Far East, an area he has never visited, and the opportunity to make it had just arisen.

They said the Under-Secretary undoubtedly would confer with government leaders in the various countries he would visit but his primary purpose was to confer with chiefs of American diplomatic and economic missions in the area.

The Hoover trip is described in official quarters as a "real working trip" on which he will make a "fairly intensive" survey of economic assistance operations. —United Press.

Tracking A Meteorite

London, Sept. 15.

A delegation of Soviet scientists has left Kiev to track into the distant reaches of the Ukraine and examine a meteorite recently reported to have fallen there. Radio Moscow reported today.

The meteorite fell on September 2 "with a loud noise." It is said to be prismatic, with six irregular sides, weighing 1,272 grams, and covered with a dark brownish crust flecked with yellowish grains of a compound of iron and sulphur. —United Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. — At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

THE STORY OF COLLE PORTER WITH THREE COLLE PORTER (AND SEVENTH) STORIES
CARY GRANT-ALEXIS SMITH
WARNERS
Night and Day
IN TECHNICOLOR!!!!
MURRAY CLOSELY-GUNNY STEWART-JANE WYMAN-MAURICE MARTIN-MICHAEL CROOK

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BIGGEST FILM IN HOLLYWOOD HISTORY!

Woman's Beauty and Man's Temptations!

M-G-M SPECTACLE
CINEMASCOPE
THE PRODIGAL
LANA TURNER-EDMUND PURDOM
LOUIS CALHERN

LANA TURNER as the Goddess of Love! Forbidden!
Yet the Prodigal Son could not resist her!

TO-NIGHT at 7.30 p.m.

CANTONESE OPERA

Admissions: \$8.90, \$6, \$4.70, \$3.50 & \$2.40

EMPIRE

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ADDED LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS
"DUEL IN THE RACE — NASHUA vs. SWAPS"

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JOAN FONTAINE
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IN PERSPECTA STEREPHONIC SOUND
METROSCOP ON OUR GIANT WIDE SCREEN!

HE was the greatest adventurer of all time... and she loved him but feared to share his storm-tossed destiny!
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BEAU BRUMMELL
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At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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STARRING STEVE COCHRAN CAROLE MATHESON
— TO-MORROW —
"THE CONSTANT HUSBAND"

Press PHOTOGRAPHS
Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

Valentine's
MEAT JUICE
Makes an Excellent Broth!

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RUSSO-JAPANESE TALKS REACH



MR MATSUMOTO

VITAL PHASE

Matsumoto Will Consult Tokyo On Next Move

London, Sept. 15.

The Russo-Japanese "normalisation" talks have reached a vital phase where a decision of major importance is required to be taken by Tokyo which would either break the talks off or enable Mr Matsumoto to sign—on some of the Russian conditions.

It is confirmed that in recent weeks Russian intransigence on the territorial question and the repatriation of former prisoners of war has prevented any progress from being made at the weekly meetings.

If all the Russian conditions were accepted—an eventuality which is discarded here—Japan would have virtually made a dead-letter of the pact with America. But what Tokyo is now required to do is say what Russian conditions will be accepted in order to make a peace treaty possible, as it is not thought that the Russians have said their last word.

But a stage has been reached where the Tokyo Government is required to make a major concession such as agreement not to militarise certain islands if they are returned—or perhaps to agree to closing the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Tartary to all but a few carefully selected Asiatic states.

The Russians may also ask that full diplomatic relations be established with Peking involving recognition of the People's Government. This too would run contrary to current American policy. But on the Chinese question it is felt here in Japanese circles that agreement could fairly easily be reached if Tokyo gave the word, since the Americans are reported to be far less insistent than they were on preventing full diplomatic and trade relations between Peking and Tokyo.

Friendly Spirit

In addition Peking is reportedly willing to settle outstanding matters between the two countries in a friendly spirit.

Following on the Geneva contacts between the American representative, Mr. U. Alexis Johnson and the Chinese delegate Mr. Wang Ping-nan, Sino-American relations themselves look as though they are improving and this would make it less necessary for Japan to trail behind Washington in its China policy.

The prisoners of war question appears to have been settled in the sense that the men whose

names figure on the list produced by the Russians would be repatriated once the treaty is signed but not before.

The question of fishing rights has been left over for subsequent agreement, independently of the peace treaty. So too have trade relations.—France-Press.

In Recess

The negotiations will go into recess, Mr Matsumoto announced here this afternoon, according to Reuters.

Mr Matsumoto received this afternoon an instruction from his Foreign Minister to return to Tokyo during the absence of Mr. Jacob Malik and to personally report to the Japanese Government the results of the negotiations so far and also to consult on means of speeding up the talks when they are resumed.

Mr Matsumoto has not decided the date for his departure but sources close to the Japanese delegation say that he will probably leave about the middle of next week.

In Mr Matsumoto's absence, Counsellor Michiohshi Takahashi will serve as his deputy and maintain contact with the Russian authorities here.

Mr Matsumoto was not sure how long he will be staying in Tokyo but he is joining the rest of the delegation in London so that when Ambassador Malik returns from New York, he will be able to come back here immediately to resume the peace talks.

Mr Matsumoto told reporters this afternoon that during the recess period of the peace negotiations, the Japanese Government may hand over to the Soviet Embassy officials here a new list of names of the Japanese prisoners of whom the Japanese Government has reason to believe are still living and being detained in Soviet Russia.

Final Instructions

Mr Matsumoto said that when he comes back to resume the negotiations with Mr. Malik, he will bring with him the final instructions of the Japanese Government on the terms of the peace treaty to be signed with the Soviet Union.

He thought the talks would progress much more quickly and in a more business like manner after the recess.

Govt Workers To Be Paid In Cash

Tokyo, Sept. 15. China has decided to pay all government workers cash wages instead of paying their living expenses, Radio Peking said today.

China's State Council ratified on August 31 a money wages system for government employees to replace the "supply system," the broadcast said, quoting a dispatch of the government-controlled New China News Agency.

The Communist radio said that under the old pay system "all necessary expenses (of government workers) were paid by the authorities."

Changing over to the cash wage system, it added, has been going on gradually since the Communist Government was established in Peking in 1949.

Details of the new system were published in all the official newspapers in Red China today.—United Press.



Delhi Muslim Ceremony

'Brain Washing' Enthusiasts MARINES MAY DO IT AGAIN

New York, Sept. 15.

Marine officials said at Glenview Naval Air Station, Illinois, today they may repeat their first "brain washing" exercise because their air reservists were so enthusiastic about it.

The exercise was similar to the one given by the Air Force, but far less severe, the officials said. It involved only 17 men over a 12-hour period.

Appeals To UN Tribunal Dismissed

Geneva, Sept. 15.

THE four-member United Nations Administrative Tribunal today rejected the claims of 34-year-old London-born Elizabeth Ball that her dismissal from the UN earlier this year be annulled and that she should be reinstated in her former post.

Miss Ball said she had been dismissed after seven years' work for the UN because of "personal animosity" against her. She alleged that the UN administration was concealing certain documents in order to keep secret the real reason for her dismissal.

The tribunal said that even if there were animosity against her, there was no proof that this led to her dismissal. The tribunal said the Secretary-General was entitled to end an appointment "if such action is in his opinion in the interests of the United Nations."

The tribunal also rejected the claim of wrongful dismissal entered by 47-year-old Kamal Chatteropadhyay, former deputy director of the United Nations Information Centre at New Delhi.

Mr Chatteropadhyay was claiming \$28,380—three years salary—as compensation. He was dismissed in July 1953 on grounds of unsatisfactory service.—China Mail Special.

Objections To McCarran Act

Washington, Sept. 15. The United States Supreme Court today received a petition from 360 American citizens, including famous violinist Yehudi Menuhin, and atomic physicist Harold C. Urey, urging that the McCarran Internal Security Act be declared unconstitutional.

The law, passed by Congress in 1950 over the veto of then President, Mr. Harry Truman, subjects "subversive" organizations to special control measures.

The petition said the law represented the greatest threat to liberty in the United States. Other signers of the petition were Democratic Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan, Professor Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology and many representatives of the clergy, the universities and the legal profession.—France-Press.

POTSDAM AGREEMENT STANDS

Bonn, Sept. 15.

Sources close to the West German Government said that nothing had been changed by the Soviet Government's statement tonight that it considers that the question of Germany's frontiers "has been settled by the Potsdam agreement."

The Methods

These were methods used to make prisoners talk:

1. Silt trenches in which the pilots lay face down.
 2. Confinement in box-like cells in which prisoners were unable to stand upright.
 3. A similar wire cell which forced them to crouch.
- "There were no beatings or rough stuff, however," they said. Psychological pressure was also applied. Some pilots were blindfolded. Some were stripped. Others were offered cool glasses of water only to have them knocked from their hands as they were about to drink.—United Press.

Capetown, Sept. 15.

The General Assembly today rejected a suggestion that the American evangelist Billy Graham be invited to South Africa, according to church sources that indicated that the debate on the subject had been quite heated.—United Press.

Muslims in Delhi recently held a traditional procession in the streets of Delhi to mark the anniversary of the death of their prophet and his sons during the battle at Kerbala near Mecca. According to the legend, the victorious enemy did not even give water to the dying prophet and his children, who later died of thirst in the desert. To commemorate the tragic event "Shias", a sect of Muslims, take out "Tasias", ornamental constructions, in procession and later bury them in a field termed as Kerbala on the outskirts of the city. Some orthodox members even beat their naked bodies with iron chains and knives in the mourning. Picture shows: the scene as the "Tasias" are taken in procession in Delhi.—Express Photo.

German Frontiers

POTSDAM AGREEMENT STANDS

Bonn, Sept. 15.

Sources close to the West German Government said that nothing had been changed by the Soviet Government's statement tonight that it considers that the question of Germany's frontiers "has been settled by the Potsdam agreement."

The sources said the same thing was true of the Soviet Government's statement, issued along with the first through the Soviet Tass news agency, that the West German Federal Republic "exercises its jurisdiction only over the territory placed under its sovereignty, the other part of Germany being the German Democratic Republic."

The sources said that Chancellor Adenauer, in a letter to the Soviet leaders, had clarified his position by stating that he considered the question of the frontiers remained to be settled, and that his government represented the all of Germany.

The Soviet Government, in tonight's reply, was simply clarifying its own position, which was to be expected, the sources said.—France-Press.

Western Somalis Want Justice

London, Sept. 15.

A Somali chieftain warned today that unless Western Somaliland is removed from Ethiopian control "there will be killings and fighting."

Sultan Bihi Momin, member of a two-man Somali delegation to the United Nations, told a London press conference that his people objected strongly to Ethiopian rule and that unless the United Nations did something to relieve present tension in Western Somaliland there would be "serious happenings."

The delegation, which arrived in London two days ago en route to New York, will present to the United Nations a petition contesting Britain's decision to hand over to Ethiopia "a substantial portion" of what was the British Somaliland protectorate.

The delegation leader, Michael Mariano, said the Somali case in the General Assembly would be raised by "a member of the Arab League." Usually reliable sources believe Egypt is the state referred to.

Obstacles

The area involved about 25,000 square miles and some 300,000 people—about 40 per cent of the Somaliland population.

"Britain had no right to hand over this territory without the permission or consent of the Somali people," he said. "Now, having handed the territory over, Britain is putting obstacles in our way to prevent us getting a redress of our grievance before the United Nations."

Mr Mariano said the Somali people wanted the Western part of their country to be placed back under British protection as they have no faith in the Ethiopian administration.

Mr Mariano saw the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, yesterday and was seeing him again tomorrow, he said, but there was no indication Britain would change her views.

Standing before a pressmen with the robed, bearded Sultan at his side, Mr Mariano accused Ethiopia of undermining British prestige in the protectorate.

"We have always believed in British justice and in British fair play," he said. "But the present agreement is working only to the advantage of the Ethiopian government."

Questioned about the hanging of seven Somalis in August for the alleged murder of an Ethiopian policeman, Mr Mariano said these hangings were carried out in public as a means of intimidating the people of Western Somaliland.

Sold Animals

Mr Mariano said the present delegation of himself and the Sultan was "all our poor people can afford."

"In order that our case may be heard, our people have sold sheep and goats to raise the money for our trip," he said. The once-powerful Sultan was now a refugee from the area under Ethiopian control and owned "only 100 camels, 90 cows 400 sheep and goats and 38 ponies" now, Mr Mariano said.—United Press.

Another Argentine Cabinet Change

Buenos Aires, Sept. 15.

The eighth change in the Argentine Cabinet since the navy revolt three months ago was the main subject of political speculation today, while the official activities of all parties flagged under the state of siege.

Unofficial but reliable reports said Alejandro Giarvanti, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, had resigned and would be replaced by National Deputy Jose Alonso, prominent leader of the General Confederation of Labour, or Horacio Vidal, also a labour leader.

Since June 10, seven members of the Cabinet have resigned, while the eighth, Rear-Admiral Amalio Oliveri, who was Navy Minister when the revolt started, was court-martialed and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for "not having done everything possible to prevent a military rebellion."

Reconciliation

Meanwhile, the campaign of political reconciliation, announced by President Peron immediately after the revolt, but almost forgotten in the official statements of the last few days, will today receive another push forward when the all-Peronista Senate starts the machinery to pass a new electoral law to be in force after representation to minority parties.

The Judicial Committee of the high chamber will meet with the Interior Minister to study the new law which will give one-third of the seats in the lower house to members of minority parties.

Today, 141 Peronist deputies and only 14 Radicals sit in the chamber.—United Press.

Helicopters For Flood Relief

Tampere, Sept. 15.

An air rescue fleet including four helicopters from Texas flew here today to aid the victims of yesterday's floodwaters that killed at least four persons.

The water today began to recede, and the skies were clear after 10 consecutive days of rain. The Finnish Red Cross had dropped food by air from its flood ships.

While the weather moderated here, the Yucatan Peninsula—some 80 miles to the east—braced for new trouble. Hurricane Hilda was headed tonight for Yucatan Gulf of Mexico.—United Press.

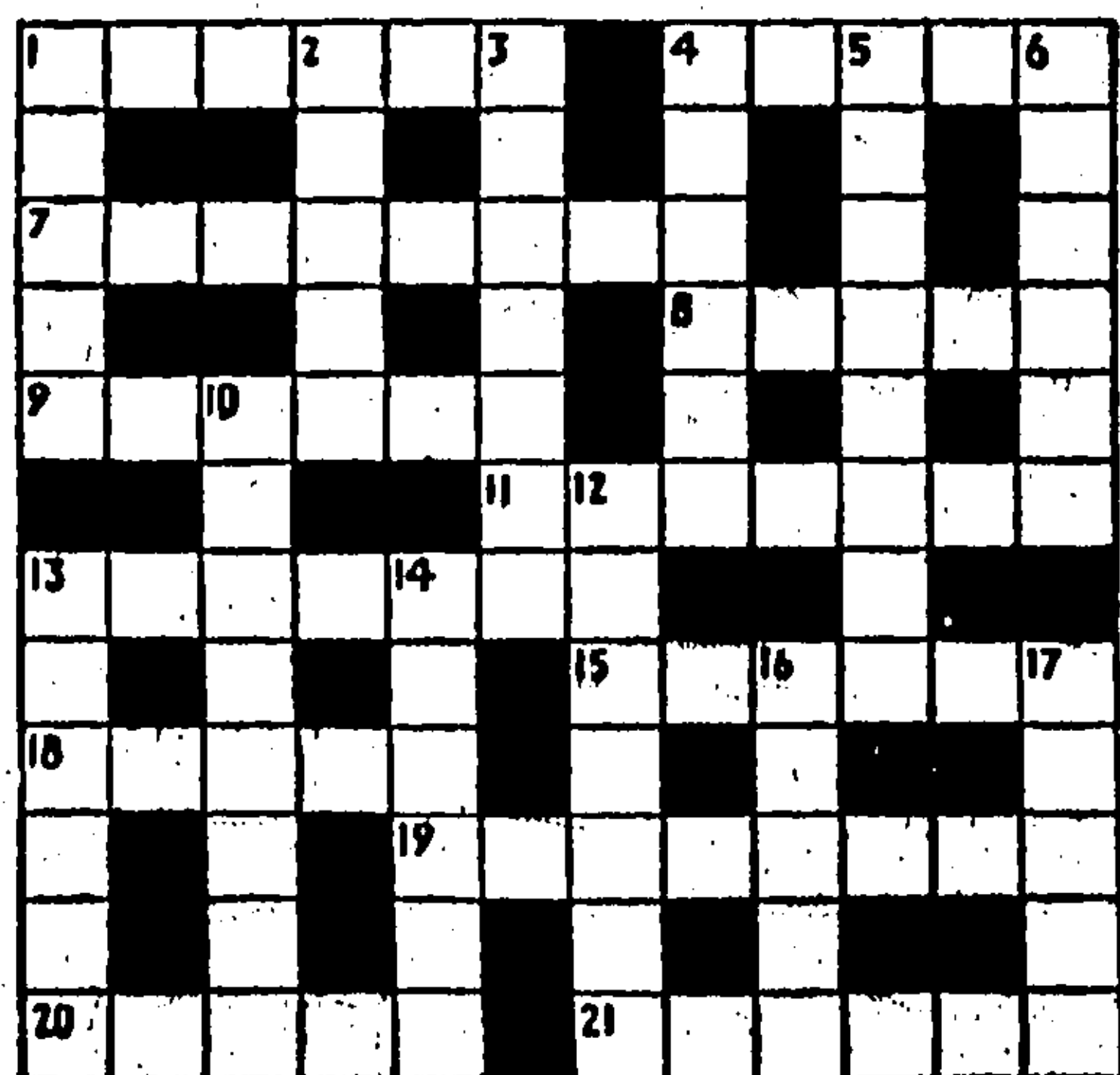
Not Enough Doctors In S.E. Asia

Singapore, Sept. 15.

Southeast Asia has not enough trained personnel to deal with malaria outbreaks, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, declared Dr. Chien-Chang, Medical Director of the World Health Organisation in an address to the regional committee today.

Dr. Chien said the region was short of doctors. He said that lack would have to be made up by auxiliary personnel and urged that measures be taken to improve knowledge of malaria treatment.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Duplicates (6).
- 2 Elegance (5).
- 3 Friendly (8).
- 4 Stadium (6).
- 5 Freedom of access (6).
- 6 Fellowes (7).
- 7 Laven (7).
- 8 Metal (6).
- 9 Headquarters of regiment (6).
- 10 Jobs (6).
- 11 Ungruffed (9).

DOWN

- 1 Pursue (5).
- 2 Bring on (6).
- 3 Topic (7).
- 4 Lubricate (6).
- 5 Star (6).
- 6 Attempts (6).
- 7 Excursions (8).
- 8 Melt down (7).
- 9 Zealous (6).
- 10 Antic (6).
- 11 Shelf (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Merc, 4 Ravaged, 8 Doom, 9 Kiwi, 10 Murders, 11 Tail, 12 Alto, 14 Tenders, 17 Pearl, 19 Caste, 22 Estecma, 20 Term, 27 Past, 28 Restrel, 29 Elms, 30 Reds, 31 Emerges, 32 Toad, Down: 2 Edible, 3 Editor, 4 Remit, 5 Annulet, 6 Aided, 7 Error, 12 Apso, 13 Tart, 15 Enso, 16 Bean, 18 Ampere, 20 Allect, 21 Tramps, 23 Steam, 24 Eater, 25 Miles.



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NO SUCH WORD AS 'THANKS' IN POLITICS

London Express Service

DID IT HAPPEN?

by HAROLD WARD BAILEY

HAROLD WARD BAILEY is a Country Section Sergeant in Essex. He worked in London with the Military Police during the blitz, was transferred to the north of Scotland in the Special Investigation Branch, and after D Day served in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

He assisted in the investigation of murder, rape, and large-scale larceny and smuggling, he writes, and found the life very interesting.

He is married, has one son, and writes for a hobby.

● Another could-be-true story to set you guessing. The answer will be published tomorrow

SEPTEMBER 1939 found me a member of a County Police Force in the Home Counties. It also caught me out as a Reservist, and in December of the same year I was recalled to the Army.

December 1944: The scene was Antwerp, the large Belgian port on the Scheldt estuary, battered by V.1s and 2s—a vital supply link in the Allies' plans for the last grand slam across the line planned for the coming spring. I was now in an Army Investigation Unit, waging war on smugglers of Army supplies, gangs of Allied deserters, and unscrupulous natives who found lucrative markets for such items as chocolates, clothing and most other goods intended for the ease of the conditions of the vast armies waiting the word "Go."

The dull but deadly drone of a high-flying V.1 impinged itself on my cognac-corroded senses as I drained the last drop from the sticky glass. Germaine, the Flemish serving girl who spoke good French, approached my table. She took the glass. "Cognac, M'sieur?" I nodded, trying to forget that drone, like trying to shrug off toothache I reflected bitterly.

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Cart track

I tried to pull my wits together, tried to concentrate on my real reason for being in the Cafe Colibri, Stockholm Street, Antwerp, on this evening of December 1944. I went over again the conversation with the CO.

"Chocolates by the hundred-weight getting into those dives in Stockholm Street," he had said. "Poor devils at the front running short. Get out and find out something about it and don't let me see you again until you've got some 'gem'." I thought how nice it would be to be riding my bike up a cart track somewhere in rural Essex with nothing at the end but a half-timbered farmhouse with a cattle register to sign. Maybe a glass of home-made—that drone, it was just a little louder, more insistent.

I looked round, a few Yanks, four or five girls, and a little cowering. "The word of a B is private from the Pioneer," a Cockney I guessed. All were in

the cafe was quiet; still that infernal thing above droned and pulsed, pulsed and droned. With sudden resolution I drained my glass, stood up, then the noise stopped as it cut off with a giant blade. We all did the same thing, dropped, some on the floor where they had been standing, I on my belly in the corner under the flimsy table, and in two seconds I relived 20 years. CRASH. The ceiling and my back collided. I was surrounded by acrid smoke, then blackness.

Giant blade

The "Flieger" was getting a bit naughtily, I thought. The noise now was very loud, the plane shook with a slight but continuous kind of tremor, very slight, but very disturbing. I saw the faces of the other men, all waiting, looking at each other, but definitely waiting, and I knew what for—for the noise to stop suddenly, to be cut off for the lot because from the sound of it the V.1 must be very near indeed. But the drone with the deadly pulse went on, faded a little, then strengthened, then faded a little again. I heard a Yank say, "The word of a B is private from the Pioneer," a Cockney I guessed. All were in



I recalled the expressions on the faces of the three Belgian black marketeers as they had dug at bayonet point...

AT THE CAFE COLIBRI...

the-drill mate, do us a favour will you—send it to—the Missis—address in—wallet, keep 500 for yourself, thanks ma—"The voice stopped, he was dead. Gently I eased a bulky wallet from his breast pocket. Yes, there was the 5,000 francs, mostly in crisp, new-looking notes. I saw several old letters still in their envelopes.

Gaping hole

I stood up straight and went through the gaping hole where the velvet curtains had hung. I looked down, down into a deep pit. The cellar had really caught it. I realised I was looking at a huge human chocolate cake, five dead bodies covered with sticky brown chocolate.

I staggered away and looked up at the star-studded sky and thought I'd willingly surrender my gratitude to be standing at an Essex crossroads with the worst sergeant in the Force.

Anyway, I said to myself, "I've got the 'gem'."

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DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES NO

Put your tick in the space above and keep this part by you until tomorrow... when the answer will be given with another story in this series by...

William Saroyan

Did yesterday's story — The Strange Man by Jim Paulin actually happen? The answer is...

5,000 francs.

I got to my feet and came to the little Pioneer private. He was right at the end of the beam, another foot and it would have missed him. He too, must be dead with that terrible weight digging into his body. Then I saw his lips, almost as white as his face, move. I bent down with my ear close to his lips. "Get in it. Just my b... y luck—mate. Got paid-out for a load of choc at the docks. You know

18 MONTHS AFTER JAGAN

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN BRITISH GUIANA?

By HAROLD JAMES

WITH the arrival of a new Governor, British Guiana stands at the crossroads. It can limp along its present trail, under the aegis of the interim government. Whither bound? Perhaps for a dead end; perhaps going back on its tracks to where it started 18 months ago. Or it can strike out in a new direction to a new goal. The journey may be hazardous. It will call for endurance, and above all, leadership. So much depends—in British Guiana—on the human element and personal example.

A heavy burden, then, falls on Sir Patrick Rensimon, recently promoted from British Honduras to govern British Guiana, on the South American mainland.

Let us turn back to the story of British Guiana's constitutional crisis. Towards the end of 1953 the government of the Communist-minded "PPP" as Dr. Jagan's party was known, was dismissed by Her Majesty's Government. A state of emergency was proclaimed and a

British battalion was flown into Georgetown.

With its arrival fears of Red domination receded. Money started to flow back into the savings bank. Cocktail parties started again. Gradually life resumed its normal. It all seemed like a bad dream. Citizens asked: "What really happened in British Guiana?"

The crisis provoked a burst of political activity among moderate-minded people. "We must stand together against the PPP" was the cry. Some of the "moderate" leaders went to London and sought counsel from British political parties, Tory and Labour alike. They got the same advice from both: "It's for you to help yourselves—by organising public opinion in such a way as to prevent the PPP ever coming back into power."

ANY PROGRESS?

SO the leaders returned, resolved to produce an imaginative programme and to sink the personal differences which hitherto had divided them. The United Democratic Party, the party of moderate opinion, became a rallying ground for responsible citizens, who even opened their pockets for it.

But the political temperature soon dropped. Sustained effort does not come easily in the enervating climate of Georgetown. After all, Dr. Jagan was out of the picture for the next few years, and The Black Watch were on the spot. An interim government had been set up and the British Government had promised to help in a huge development programme.

It is over a year and a half now since the interim government has been responsible, under the late Governor—Sir Alfred Savary—for running the country. And it has certainly been active—on paper. More experts have visited British Guiana since the end of 1953 than in all its history. Blueprints are everywhere. There are plans, programmes, schedules galore. This mass of paper is fed into the governmental machinery. But what comes out? That is what the man in the street wants to know.

The roads are still full of potholes; the rolling-stock of the railways is still Victorian; not a single new farmer is settled on the land; new houses are going up, but not as many as are urgently wanted. In short, there is little progress to be seen by the ordinary citizen.

REBELLION

AND he blames the interim government—composed almost entirely of the Guianese themselves—all highly respectable; all tolerably prosperous or successful in their private lives. But they suffer from one defect: they belong, says public opinion, to the old gang, who for so long have had a finger in most local pies.

No doubt public opinion exaggerates the significance of this. But it was rightly agitated when the interim government

raised their own salaries; not only that but voted for the increase to be applied for more than a year! So public opinion wants a clean sweep—a break from the past. What it would like to see is a team spirit which will work for political stability and economic prosperity.

There are other under-currents of rebellion against privilege; against the prestige of a white skin and the exclusiveness of some—not all—of Georgetown's leading citizens. Racial consciousness is not so acute, but it is there all the same. Guianese will tell you of one emporium whose coloured assistants were chosen for the lightness of their skins. If they couldn't be white, at least they could be "off-white." This has a snob value; but not a "nob value," for had the troubles in 1953 led to violence it is certain that this store would have been the first to go up in flames.

While on the surface, then, all is calm in British Guiana, there are murmurs of discontent below. Hence the popular view that if elections were restored, Dr. Jagan and the PPP would be voted back to power. But early this year the PPP split in two. Dr. Jagan's lieutenant, Forbes Burnham, broke away with the idea of forming his own party. At least, that is the general belief, although there are doubts whether the split is genuine or whether Burnham might not join up again with the Jagens if it suited his book.

BEST BET

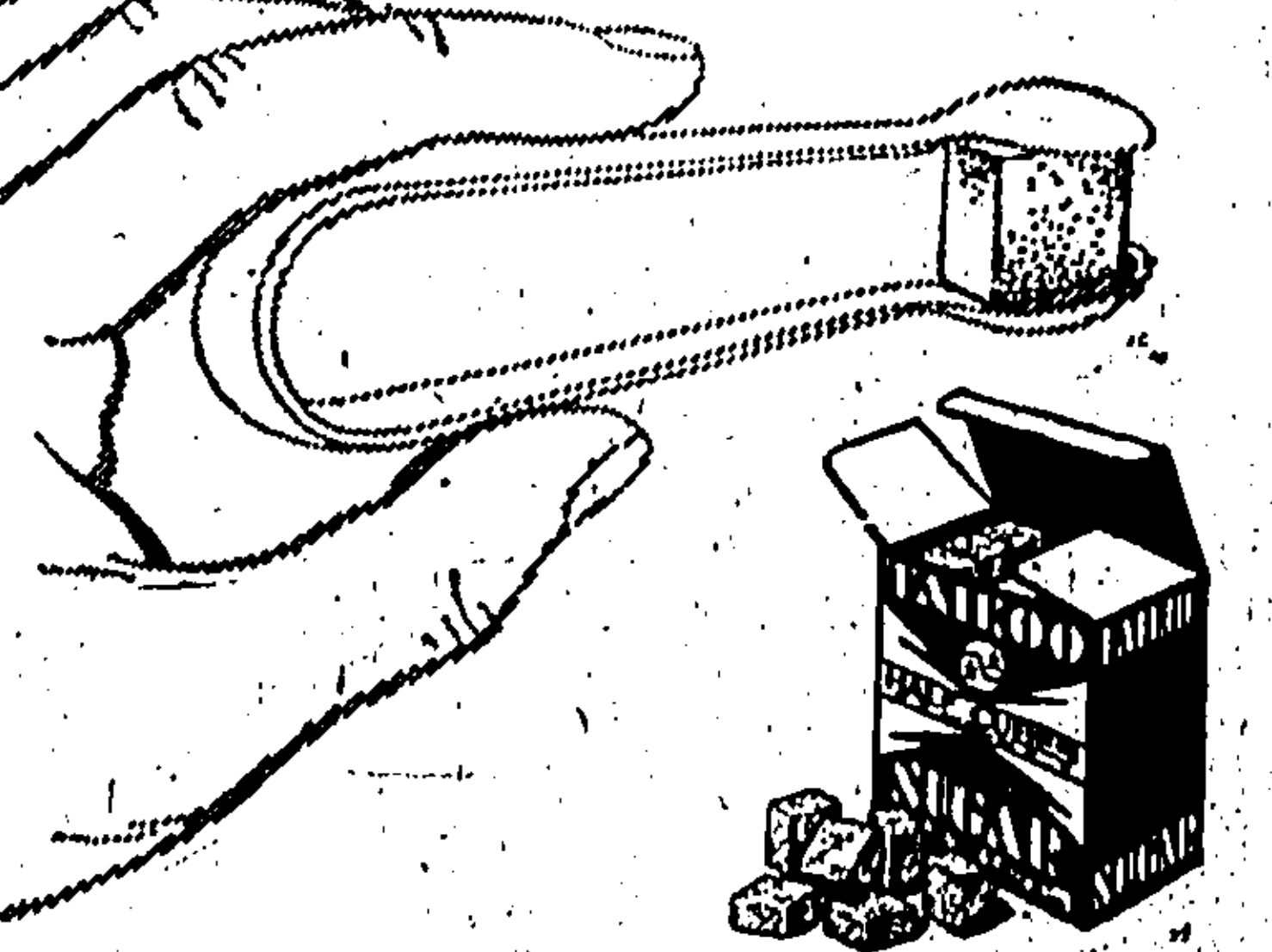
STILL, it is on this belief that hopes are being built up that Burnham, who disclaims Communism, may successfully challenge Cheddi Jagan for the political leadership of British Guiana, and with it a more statesmanlike approach to its problems. As shrewd a judge of affairs as Norman Manley, country Chief Minister of Jamaica, is said to be inclined to the view that Burnham is the best bet.

What sort of a man is he? An able lawyer, called to the Bar in London, he is silver-tongued and can sway the mob. Of negro descent, he finds his following mainly among the African population of Georgetown, whereas Dr. Jagan's stronghold is among the East Indian population on the sugar estates.

Burnham is represented as being violently anti-British but he would deny this. "Bitterly anti-Colonial" is how he would describe himself. He held office in the Jagan government of 1953 and was as difficult and intractable as any of them. Now his position is far from clear. Perhaps from excess of legal caution he has not told the public where he stands. Until he does it is premature to pass a final judgment.

Then will be the time to ask whether he is of the stuff of which leaders are made. As yet, there are no signs in him of the persuasive charm of a Manley, or the personality of a fire-eating Bustamante, or the forcefulness of Trinidad's Albert Gomes. Something of all these qualities is needed if British Guiana is to find the political leadership it wants.

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BRITISH ATHLETES DREW RECORD CROWD TO DYNAMO STADIUM

By the Times Special Correspondent

Moscow, Sept. 11.

In the electric, almost hysterical atmosphere of modern international sport, the combined might of the Russian men and women's teams ground their way to victory over Great Britain here this evening by 220 points to 141, demonstrating in the most forcible manner Russian athletes' capacity for winning against themselves as well as producing world record holders. The men won by 137 points to 98, and the women by 83 to 48.

As the sunny afternoon at the Dynamo Stadium disappeared in the shadows, and the banks' floodlights came on, victory after victory went to the Russians, some expected but others, such as the defeat of D. J. N. Johnson in the 800 Metres, and Miss H. J. Armitage in the 100 Metres, provided considerable disappointment.

Undoubtedly the long trip here had taken the edge off our athletes, but nevertheless they were beaten in all departments by a nation who can as well as draw from 200 million people, teach their athletes technical and tactical knowledge of the highest class.

The stark story of this evening's match can be summed up by the fact that Great Britain had six individual victories out of the 31 events. Of these Great Britain won only the 1,500 Metres, 3,000 Metres Steeplechase, and women's High Jump outright, securing eight points to three points. However, in the last event we gained an excellent and laudable success in the 1,000 Metres Relay, which brought the 70,000 crowd—the largest ever in Moscow for an athletics match—to their feet shouting their applause from the stands.

OUTSTANDING ORGANISATION

From the opening ceremony, with the march past, National Anthem, and bouquets—the latter flung to the crowd by the competitors—the organisation was outstanding. The long programme whizzed by so fast that one could hardly assimilate anything except the Russian's murderous finishing in the track events and complete domination in the field.

Statistically, the meeting produced a world record in the 3,800 Metres Relay and equal world records in the Women's Long Jump and 400 Metres Relay, all by Russians. Russian records were also broken in the men's 800 Metres and 1,000 Metres Relay.

For Great Britain Miss D. S. Leather beat the previous best performance by a United Kingdom athlete in second place in the 800 Metres and J. J. Dwyer won the 3,000 Metres Steeplechase in 8min. 44.2sec., better than the official world record and the second fastest time ever.

The women's and men's 100 Metres races began the day in a temperature of 86deg. The Russian spectators, in shirt-sleeves and summer blouses, were still pouring into the green-seated stadium. The four Union flags, one at each end of the stadium, fluttered over the black-lettered slogan "Long live the genuine and lasting Peace among People," and music, rare at sports meetings here, was played in honour of the British visitors.

ICE-COOL COMPETITOR

All this failed to inspire the British sprinters, and Russia gained first two places in both events, giving them a lead of 16 points to 6. Britain, however, did excellently in the Women's High Jump. Miss T. Hopkins, the European Champion and an ice-cool competitor, clearing 4ft. 6 1/2 in. and making three unsuccessful attempts at the world record. Mrs D. J. B. Tyler did 5ft. 5in. for second place, better than her performance for the

Chelsea FC Play Host To Five Hundred Guests

Five hundred guests attended a banquet given by the Chelsea Football Club in London to celebrate their first League Championship gained last season in their 50th year as a League club.

Guests included Arthur Drewry, Chairman of the Football Association, Sir Stanley Rous, FA Secretary, and A. Oakley, Football League President. Among the former Chelsea players present were Andy Wilson, Jack Cock, Jimmy Harrower, Tommy Law and Vic Woodley. Other notable guests were Mickey Dwyer who joined the staff of Chelsea when the club was formed 50 years ago, and C. B. Fry who played for England at both soccer and cricket and one of Chelsea's first Vice-Presidents.

Also present were the Newcastle United players, holders of FA Cup whom Chelsea beat 2-0 in the FA charity shield earlier in a day. Lord Duns was presented with a silver silver and from the directors.

Silver Medal at the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936.

One of the events which really drew the Russian spectators to the stadium was the appearance in the 5,000 Metres of C. J. Chataway. On the paper he had little to fear from the Russian sprinter, but the heat made him take no chances, and he and Ibbotson trailed along until the last lap.

Then Ibbotson tried to kick with 300 metres to go, and Chataway responded immediately, racing past Chernyavsky and away into a comfortable lead.

Chernyavsky got up on his toes and left Ibbotson floundering, but Chataway's last lap of 57.2sec., including three glances over the shoulder, brought him safely home looking as though running in this heat was a necessary evil.

Though he could hardly be termed favourite, one of the biggest disappointments of the day was the defeat of D. A. G. Pirie in the 10,000 Metres by Kuts. In the third and eighth of the 25 laps Kuts tried his favourite burst along the straights, but both Pirie and Norris hauled their way up to Kuts's shoulder again, and for a while it looked as though the stocky blond Russian might have nothing else up his sleeve.

Then in the back straight of the twentieth lap Norris, in an attempt to push the pace up, attacked from behind, splitting Pirie and Kuts by 10 yards. At once, Kuts, as if touched by a hot iron, exploded away with a leaving both British runners well behind.

Pirie, left badly positioned by Norris's start, made up the deficit with an answering surge, but it took too much out of him, and eventually he dropped back to run in with Norris over 200 yards behind Kuts. The winning time of 29min. 8.2sec. has only been beaten by Zatopek and Kuts himself.

MISS LEATHER OUTSTAYED

The Russians were far too strong in both 800 Metres races. Miss Leather sprinted gamely after Mrs Otalenko in the women's race, and held on better than ever before recording 2min. 7.7sec., but Mrs Otalenko's dog-like finish was too much for her, resulting in a great 2min. 0.8sec., only 0.8sec. slower than her world record.

D. J. N. Johnson, still looking out of training after his illness, was struggling against two awesome front runners in Marichev and Ivakin, the latter beating the Russian record by 0.1sec.

The despondency lifted with the Steeplechase and Dwyer's great performance, worth a Mile in 4min. 2.2sec. on the IAAF tables. Had even J. Cromik, of Poland, who did 8min. 41.2sec. recently, been running tonight he would have had a battle on his hands.

Dwyer hurdled and jumped more cleanly than ever, and when he struck he left Vlasenko—8min. 45.4sec. this year—struggling.

Brasher, the ideal second string, ran the race of his life for second place, and his splendid time of 8min. 49.2sec. was reward indeed after his disappointment in the last Olympic Games.

Two other noteworthy achievements came from Miss J. Scriven, who beat the European 200 Metres Champion with an inspired last 30 metres, and M. V. K. Wheeler in the 400 Metres.

Wheeler showed more sheer courage than any other British member of the team by attempting to run Ignatyev, the European record holder, into the ground. He failed, of course, but still equalled his personal best of 1min. 47.4sec., and there ran a scintillating relay leg.

FANTASTIC

After crushing defeats in three of the relays—the Russians setting a fantastic world record of 6min. 37.4sec. in the women's 3x800 Metres Relay—there was just a chance for Britain in the men's 1,000 Metres Relay.

The team not only ran fast but actually were above reproach. The stages, which fell their own record, were won by Higgins, 47.2sec. (without a fly-

ing start); Fryer, 47.3sec.; Wheeler, 40.0sec.; and Johnson, 47.3sec.

Ignatyev was 16 metres behind Johnson on the last leg after hard work by the first three British runners, but he flogged himself after Johnson and, entering the straight, was level.

Fortunately, Johnson kept his head, and Ignatyev had left too much of his strength on the back straight, and Johnson was able to come away again in the last 10 metres, amid uproarious applause from the sporting Russian spectators.

Results Of Both Matches

MEN

100 METRES.—L. Bartenyev (USSR), 10.5sec.; 1. B. Tokarev (USSR), 10.6sec.; 2. E. R. Sandstrom (GB), 10.7sec.; 3. B. Shenton (GB), 10.7sec.; 4. 200 METRES.—Y. Kononov (USSR), 21.5sec.; 1. B. Tokarev (USSR), 21.5sec.; 2. M. J. Ruddy (GB), 21.5sec.; 3. G. S. Ellis (GB), 21.7sec.; 4. 400 METRES.—A. Ignatyev (USSR), 47.0sec.; 1. M. K. V. Wheeler (GB), 47.4sec.; 2. P. G. Fryer (GB), 48.1sec.; 3. V. Strizhevsky (USSR), 48.4sec.; 4. 800 METRES.—G. Ivakin (USSR), 1min. 48.5sec.; 1. N. Marichev (USSR), 1min. 49.7sec.; 2. D. J. N. Johnson (GB), 1min. 49.8sec.; 3. R. D. Henderson (GB), 1min. 50.4sec.; 4. 1,500 METRES.—B. S. Howson (GB), 3min. 46.0sec.; 1. K. Wood (GB), 3min. 46.2sec.; 2. V. Okorokov (USSR), 3min. 46.6sec.; 3. O. Bragin (USSR), 3min. 46.8sec.; 4. 3,000 METRES.—C. J. Chataway (GB), 14min. 12.0sec.; 1. I. Chernyavsky (USSR), 14min. 14.4sec.; 2. G. D. Ibbotson (GB), 14min. 24.2sec.; 3. N. Pudov (USSR), 14min. 55.8sec.; 4. 10,000 METRES.—V. Kuts (USSR), 29min. 8.2sec.; 1. D. A. G. Pirie (GB), 29min. 40.4sec.; 2. K. L. Norris (GB), 29min. 40.4sec.; 3. G. Basalov (USSR), 30min. 10.0sec.; 4. 110 METRES HURDLES.—F. J. Parker (GB), 14.4sec.; 1. B. Stolyarov (USSR), 14.5sec.; 2. P. B. Hildreth (GB), 14.5sec.; 3. Y. Petrov (USSR), 14.8sec.; 4. 400 METRES HURDLES.—A. Yulin (USSR), 52.2sec.; 1. H. Kane (GB), 52.5sec.; 2. I. Ilyn (USSR), 52.6sec.; 3. R. D. Shaw (GB), 53.6sec.; 4. 3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE.—J. I. Dwyer (GB), 8min. 44.2sec. (best official world record); 1. C. W. Brasher (GB), 8min. 49.2sec.; 2. V. Vlasenko (USSR), 8min. 54.2sec.; 3. F. Maroulin (USSR), 8min. 58.4sec.; 4. 4x100 METRES RELAY.—USSR (Tokarev, Kononov, Ignatyev, Bartenyev), 40.6sec.; 1. GB (Ellis, Sandstrom, Ruddy, Shenton), 41.2sec.; 2. 4x400 METRES RELAY.—GB (P. Higgins, Fryer, Wheeler, Johnson), 3min. 14.4sec.; 1. USSR (Brasher, Ivakin, Litvinov, Ignatyev), 3min. 9.8sec.; 2. 1,000 METRES.—O. Fedosyov (USSR), 7.20 metres (23ft. 7 1/2 in.); 1. L. Grigoryev (USSR), 7.19 metres; 2. K. S. D. Wilmschurst (GB), 7.19 metres (23ft. 7 1/2 in.); 3. C. W. Brasher (GB), 6.88 metres; 4. 1,500 METRES.—I. Kashkarov (USSR), 2.1 metres (6ft. 7 in.); 1. V. Shikin (USSR), 1.95 metres; 2. W. Piper (GB), 1.90 metres (6ft. 2 3/4 in.); 3. P. B. Stabelforth (GB), 1.83 metres; 4. 1,600 METRES.—F. Pirts (USSR), 16.69 metres (54ft. 9 in.); 1. O. Grigalka (USSR), 16.38 metres; 2. W. B. Palmer (GB), 16.24 metres (53ft. 3 1/2 in.); 3. J. A. Savidge (GB), 15.01 metres; 4. 1,600 METRES.—M. Krivosov (USSR), 61.78 metres (202ft. 8 1/2 in.); 1. N. Reddin (USSR), 61.78 metres; 2. P. C. Allday (GB), 58.44 metres (190ft. 2 in.); 3. E. C. K. Douglas (GB), 52.76 metres; 4. 1,600 METRES.—V. Kuznetsov (USSR), 72.88 metres (239ft. 1 1/2 in.); 1. A. Gornakov (USSR), 68.78 metres; 2. P. B. Cullen (GB), 63.2 metres (207ft. 4 1/2 in.); 3. D. B. Tucker (GB), 61.24 metres; 4. 1,600 METRES.—B. Atveyev (USSR), 62.10 metres (203ft. 8 1/2 in.); 1. O. Grigalka (USSR), 62.10 metres; 2. M. Pirogov (GB), 49.78 metres (163ft. 6 1/2 in.); 3. C. A. Day (GB), 49.78 metres; 4. 1,600 METRES.—G. Vinogradov (USSR), 12.0sec.; 1. Z. Satrianova (USSR), 12.1sec.; 2. H. J. Armitage (GB), 12.3sec.; 3. M. Francis (GB), 12.4sec.; 4. 200 METRES.—J. Scriven (GB), 24.4sec.; 1. M. Ikkin (USSR), 24.0sec.; 2. Z. Satrianova (USSR), 24.0sec.; 3. S. Hampton (GB), 25.3sec.; 4. 800 METRES.—N. Otalenko (USSR), 2min. 6.8sec.; 1. D. S. Leather (GB), 2min. 7.7sec.; 2. D. Kozlova (USSR), 2min. 10.0sec.; 3. B. Lookes (GB), 2min. 13.3sec.; 4. 60 METRES HURDLES.—M. Golubnichaya (USSR), 11.2sec.; 1. G. Yermolenko (USSR), 11.3sec.; 2. P. Elliott (GB), 11.4sec.; 3. M. Francis (GB), 11.5sec.; 4. 4x100 METRES RELAY.—USSR (Pogorilchenko, Iudin, Satrianova, Satrianova), 45.8sec. (equals world record); 1. GB (Pashley, Scriven, Armitage, Francis), 46.4sec.; 2. 3x800 METRES RELAY.—USSR (A. Lapshina, L. Lisenko, N. Otalenko), 6min. 27.6sec. (world record); 1. GB (N. Smiley, M. Woolley, D. S. Leather), 6min. 40.2sec.; 2. 1,700 METRES.—T. Hopkins (GB), 1.70 metres (5ft. 7 in.); 1. D. J. Tyler (Britain), 1.65 metres (5ft. 5 in.); 2. M. Satrianova (USSR), 1.60 metres; 3. Kosova (USSR), 1.55 metres; 4. 51.1 metres (167ft. 9 1/2 in.); 1. N. Dumandze (USSR), 49.58 metres; 2. M. Gini (GB), 39.43 metres (129ft. 4 1/2 in.); 3. S. Needham (GB), 38.25 metres; 4. 1,700 METRES.—G. Vinogradov (USSR), 0.28 metres (11in.); 1. V. Litvinov (USSR), 0.39 metres (15 3/4 in.); 2. T. Hopkins (GB), 0.34 metres (13 1/2 in.); 3. S. Hoskin (GB), 0.34 metres; 4. 1,700 METRES.—G. Zybina (USSR), 15.79 metres (51ft. 9 1/2 in.); 1. T. Tashkovich (USSR), 15.43 metres; 2. J. Cook (GB), 11.91 metres (39ft. 1 in.); 3. S. Needham (GB), 10.44 metres; 4. 1,700 METRES.—A. Chudina (USSR), 0.16 metres (6in.); 1. N. Konyayeva (USSR), 0.34 metres (11 1/4 in.); 2. A. Collins (GB), 0.30 metres (10ft. 7 1/2 in.); 3. D. Costes (GB), 0.30 metres; 4. 1,700 METRES.—Meh.—USSR, 137 points, Britain 93. Women.—USSR, 83, Britain 48.



Edited By Sam Leitch

Alf Sherwood, skipper of Cardiff and a loyal clubman for 13 years, holder of 35 Welsh caps, has asked for a transfer.

"But it has nothing to do with that 9-1 defeat by Wolves; and nothing to do with me being dropped for the match against Bolton," Alf assured me.

Sherwood was switched from right back to left back during the game against Wolves in an attempt to hold Johnny Hancocks.

"I was not really fit for the match. For about nine months I have not been happy. I think a change of club and some new faces will do a lot of good."

Liverpool manager Don Welsh has ordered his scouts to concentrate on finding a top-class wing-half. He is prepared to spend up to £16,000 for the right man.

Liverpool have also joined the Arsenal-Wolves-Manchester City queue for ex-cutter Vic Groves, the Leyton Orient right winger.

Latest on the Groves move

well. Orient chairman Harry Zussman was at the Manchester City-Cardiff match last week.

£14,000 would be nearer the mark.

Expect bottom-of-the-table

'Spurs to recall dapper Tommy

Harmer. Changes are coming at White Hart Lane. And

Tommy's dazzling display for

'Spurs reserves when they

thrashed Arsenal reserves 6-1

raises him a League place.

How much longer can Len

("The Duke") Duquemin hold

out as the loyal, "no com-

plaints" club man? "Spurs

players and fans agree that

last year was Len's best season.

He was brilliant in the trial

games.

Ho expects a recall too.

Quickly.

SUCH A CHUMP

A 'Spurs player caught sight

of Sheffield United manager

Joe Mercer standing in a group

outside the Bramhall Lane

ground.

The 'Spurs man slapped Joe

on the back and said: "Joe,

why were you such a chump

to come back into this game?"

Joe blushed, pointed to his

companions, and said quietly to

the 'Spurs man: "Can you in-

duce you to my board of direc-

tors?"

One London manager called

his first team back to the

ground a few hours before

their evening match and insisted

that they do sprinting and lap-

ping round the track. That's

one way not to keep your

players.

(London Express Service)

(COPYRIGHT)

Twenty-two thousand pounds

is the popular price quoted for

the transfer of Dave Hickson

from Everton to Aston Villa.

Amateurs occupy the first three places by English

players in this summer's first class batting averages.

These are led by Peter May, the England captain and

Surrey batsman, who has scored 1,902 runs and finished

with an average of 51.40—the only English batsman to

top 50.

He is followed by Colin

Cowdrey of Kent with 49.42 for

12 innings and John Davies of

Middlesex with 48.07 for 16

innings.

The averages are headed by

the South African batsman,

Jackie McGlew, with 58.48 from

34 innings.

INN. N.O. Runs H.S. Aver.

D. J. McGlew (S. Africa) 34 8 1,871 161 58.48

P. H. B. May (Surrey) 42 0 1,902 125 51.40

M. C. Cowdrey (Kent) 25 4 1,088 130 49.42

J. G. Dwyer (Middlesex) 16 2 873 117 48.07

W. Watson (Yorkshire) 48 14 1,823 214 47.73

T. Gravely (Gloucestershire) 51 2 2,117 157 42.20

D. J. Insole (Essex) 62 5 2,427 142 42.57

K. Greaves (Lancashire) 35 0 1,232 137 42.48

J. Parks (Sussex) 63 8 2,314 200 42.07

T. L. Livingston (Northants) 58 5 2,127 172 41.08

C. Washbrook (Lancashire) 40 3 1,763 170 40.53

G. L. Willatt (Derbyshire) 11 1 401 133 40.10

DISCUS.—N. Pomonareva

(USSR), 51.1 metres (167ft.

9 1/2 in.); 1. N. Dumandze (USSR),

49.58 metres; 2. M. Gini (GB),

39.43 metres (129ft. 4 1/2 in.); 3.

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Needham (GB), 10.44 metres;

4. 1,700 METRES.—A. Chudina

(USSR), 0.16 metres (6in.); 1.

N. Konyayeva (USSR), 0.34

metres (11 1/4 in.); 2. A. Collins

(GB), 0.30 metres (10ft. 7 1/2

in.); 3. D. Costes (GB), 0.30

metres; 4. 1,700 METRES.—

Meh.—USSR, 137 points, Britain

93. Women.—USSR, 83, Britain

48.

Singapore's Eng-yoon Clears 49ft. 7 1/2 ins. In Hop, Step And Jump

Singapore's Tan Eng-yoon, a 26-year-old school-teacher, cleared 49 feet 7 1/2 inches (15.12 metres) in the Hop, Step and Jump in a triangular meeting between the Fiji Infantry Regiment, Singapore Civilians and Singapore Combined Services at the Jalan Besar Stadium in Singapore on September 10.

This new Malaysian record was accomplished at Singapore's first ever floodlit athletic meeting. The record was accomplished from a grass run-up. The performance places Eng-yoon 25th in the world in the current year's ranking

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Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONG KONG
PROBATE JURISDICTION

In the Goods of EDUARD
LIPPA late of The Victoria
Park Hotel, 1 Lower Park
Road, Kowloon, deceased.
19. England, Retired Electricity
Engineer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Court has, by virtue of Section
50 (1) of the Probate and Ad-
ministration Ordinance (Chapter 10)
made an Order limiting the time for
creditors and others to send in their
claims against the above estate to the
31st day of October, 1955.
All creditors and others are ac-
cordingly hereby required to send
their claims to the undersigned on
or before that date.

LO AND LO,
Solicitors for the Attorney of the
Estate.
Queen's Building,
Hong Kong.

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ATTEMPTS TO WIN CONFIDENCE
OF TRIBES IN
EAST ADENMukalla, Eastern Aden Protectorate,
Sept. 15.

A handful of British political staff in
this Protectorate will next month start
the "peaceful penetration" of the least-
known state, Mahra, in this 80,000 square
miles territory of mountain and desert.

From there they will extend their
activities to the other three states: Quaiti,
Kathiri and Wahidi.

It will be no easy task to win
the confidence of the partly
nomadic and intensely proud
tribesmen of this area for they
are resentful of alien influence.
All the more, enemy arms and
have been engaged in feuds for
centuries.

Colonel Hugh Boustead, the
British Resident Adviser, and
his assistants know that they
will have to proceed with cau-
tion and diplomacy. They
stress that their role is purely
advisory, aimed at developing
the territory by giving advice
through the local and often
rudimentary administration un-
der a sultan or sheikh.

Most Advanced

The most advanced state,
Quaiti, ruled by Sultan Sir
Sulhi bin Ghalib at Quaiti, in-
cludes the territory's most
fertile region, the Wadi
Hadhramut, and the chief city,
Mukalla. The Sultan, whose
great-grandfather, Omar I, es-
tablished his rule here in the
last century after being a high-
ranking officer in the army of
the Sultan of Hyderabad, is
pro-British and well-acquainted
with former British rule in
India.

He is about 60, although his
exact age is not easily to be
calculated, a tall, distinguished-
looking man. He lives in a
rambling palace on the edge of
the sea, said to be the coolest
spot in Mukalla, and disposes of
a brightly-uniformed army of
about 350 warriors, including a
camel detachment, known as
the Mukalla Regular Army.

Mukalla, a town of white
houses framed on a rocky bay
between high, bare, brown
mountains and a blue sea has,
at first glance, or from the air,
a Mediterranean aspect. The
harbour, with its age-grooved
wooden wharves, lying at all
angles on the forethorpe, has a
lazy air. People lounge in the
shade of the city gates.

But the tall spires of the
mosques soon proclaim that
this is an Arab city, and for
the political officer in the field,
conditions are rigorous. While
encouraging chiefs to keep the
peace, or supervising the build-
ing of dams, wells, and perhaps
a school and first-aid centre, he
may journey hundreds of miles
through parched country with
only a small escort and the
minimum of food and shelter.
Often, he is out of touch with
the outside world. He may have
to map unexplored areas and
construct forts.

Oil Prospects

Recently, when the prospect
of oil being found in the
northern deserts made construc-
tion of a base at Sanua neces-
sary, a political officer and a
small party of the British-
controlled Hadhrami Beduin
Legion travelled upcountry.

Mistakenly, men of a neigh-
bouring tribe in the Mahra
State thought the preparations
were directed against them.
Information was received that
about 85 heavily armed tribes-
men were planning a concerted
night rush on the British force.
After sleepless nights spent
on the bare dunes with an
attack expected hourly, supplies
and rudimentary defences
were rushed in and the situa-
tion was saved.

Such crises are an inevitable
part of a political officer's life.
Such problems will crop up

with the penetration of the
Mahra State, although the
advisory staff believe that it
was a considerable achieve-
ment to induce the Sultan of
Soocira and Mahra to leave his
pleasant green island home last
year and visit his mainland tribes.

After a few uneasy days, he
succeeded in gaining their ex-
pressed allegiance and concluded
an Advisory Treaty with the
British. The Quaiti treaty was
signed in 1937.

Since then British influence,
never openly displayed, has been
gaining ground. A recent attempt
to unite the three main states
in a Federation failed, mainly,
British officials here say, because
the other states feared Quaiti
supremacy.

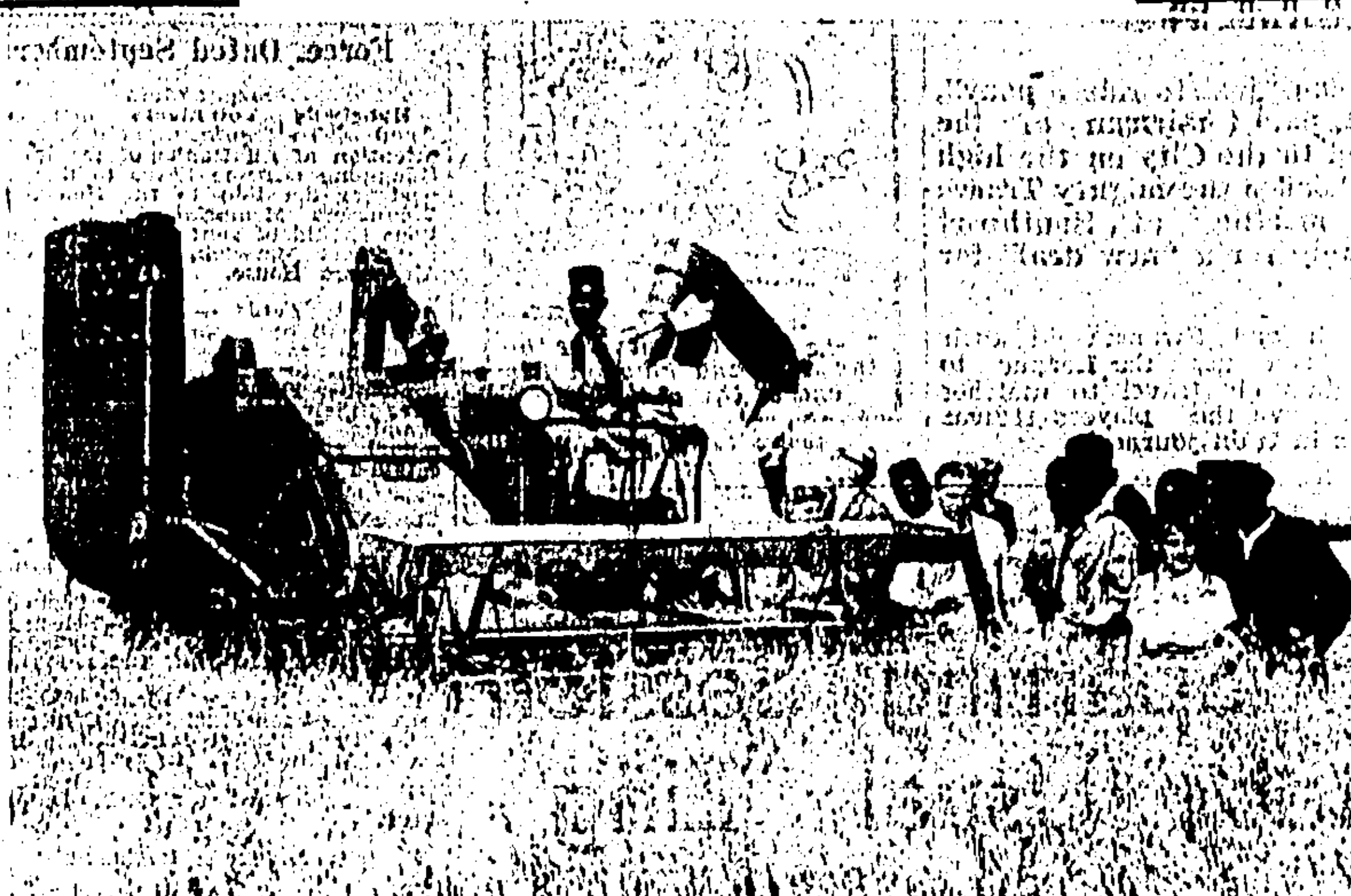
Although British assistance
has helped the more fertile areas
to develop large-scale irrigation
and agricultural schemes—450
water pumps had been installed
in the Wadi Hadhramut by the
end of 1954—the discovery of
oil would give the Protectorate's
economy a much-needed fillip.

Optimistic

Arabs in the Protectorate are
optimistic. But British officials
say that so far testing has not
incited the start of large-scale
operations. It is hoped that a
geo-physical survey being start-
ed this month will be more
decisive.

It is certain that the discovery
of oil would lead to a big change
in the Protectorate's way of life.
With the new wealth would
come a new nationalism, in the
view of competent observers
here, and the British influence
might well wane.

CHIEFTAINS SEE FARMING MARVELS



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting
shown below are those for un-
registered correspondence posted
at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest
posting times elsewhere which,
in general, are earlier than the
G.P.O. times can be ascertained
by enquiry at the local office.
The latest posting times for
registered articles are generally
one hour earlier than the times
shown below. Particulars regard-
ing parcel mails can be ascer-
tained by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

By Air
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe,
6 p.m.
Philippines, 6 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Indo-China, 5 p.m.
Burma, 4 p.m.
Macao, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

By Air
Indo-China, 11 a.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Aus-
tralia, New Zealand & Ceylon, Noon.
Philippines, 2 p.m.

Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada,
6 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New
Zealand, Thailand, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Africa, Great Britain
& Europe, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m.
N. Borneo, 11 a.m.
Thailand, 11 a.m.
Formosa, Noon.
Macao, 2 p.m.
Korea, 3 p.m.
Philippines, 6 p.m.
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., C. & S.
America, 5 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 6 p.m.
Macao, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

By Air
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe,
6 p.m.
Formosa, Japan, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

By Surface
China People's Republic, 9.30 a.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 2 p.m.
Macao, 5 p.m.

In Yorkshire to study agri-
culture and farming methods
is a party of Northern
Nigerian Chieftains. They
visited Springdale Farm at
Rudston, near Bridlington,
where all the latest methods
and modern machinery are
employed. As most of the
farm work in their own coun-
try is done with hand tools,
the visitors were overcome
with wonder at some of the
modern machinery they saw.
Watched by his fellow-
countrymen one of the visit-
ing Chieftains from Northern
Nigeria tries his hand at the
control of a combine
harvester which was working
on a field of oats. — Express
Photo.

London, Sept. 15.
Mrs Elizabeth Privett, a 69-
year-old widow who was rescued
by police after being stuck in
a bath of water for about 30
hours was at Mayday Hospital,
Thornton.

She was said to be "quite
comfortable." — China Mail
Special.

Creation Of Danubian
Federation Possible

Vienna, Sept. 15.

Observers here in Vienna believe that
there are indications that the Soviet Union
is considering the creation of a Danubian
Federation as part of the neutral belt
between herself and Germany.

They believe, too, that the Soviet
leaders consider that such a Federation
would tend to lessen the distrust in the
West aroused by the creation of the
Eastern bloc as a counter-balance to the
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The Soviet idea appears to be
a combination of two old
European schemes—the Balkan
Federation and the Little
Entente.

The Balkan Federation has
long been a dream of Serbs,
Greeks and Bulgarian politicians.
The creation of a great federal
Balkan State was designed to
form a powerful military unit
for defence purposes, a great
economic unit for trade pur-
poses, and to solve the tangled
problems of Balkan nationality
by the federal idea, which
would give each race its free-
dom within the federal or-
ganisation.

Its Object

The Balkan Federation as
planned, for example, by King
Alexander of Yugoslavia with
Stamuliski, the Bulgarian
paganist leader, would have
included Albania, Yugoslavia,
Bulgaria, and Rumania—and
perhaps Greece, though the
Greeks fought shy of being
included in a combination so
predominantly Slav.

The Little Entente was a
French conception between the
two World Wars. It was
composed of Czechoslovakia,
Rumania and Yugoslavia and its
great object was to create a
military unit which would help
France to encircle Germany and
prevent, it was hoped, renewed
German expansion.

The new Danubian Federation
would include not only the
Little Entente countries, Czecho-
slovakia, Rumania and Yugo-
slavia, but also Hungary, Bulgar-
ia and Albania. This would
create a new geographical unit

Neutral Belt

It would also solve, perhaps,
the age-old problem of
Macedonia, divided between
Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and
striving for union and autonomy.
It has also been claimed for
the Danube Federation idea that
it would bring considerable
advantages to the Soviet Union.
First, it would become part of
the "neutral belt" from the
Arctic to the Mediterranean,
which the Soviet Union is
believed to be working to create.
Such a "belt" would raise a
barrier between the Soviet
Union and Germany, whose
ultimate union is considered here
as inevitable.

Second, it would act as a
military counter-balance to the
United States and Germany,
which is confidently expected
here to arise within the next
few years.

Third, it would do away with
some of the distrust which the
present Eastern bloc of states
has created in Western Europe.
It would be given greater
autonomy from the Soviet Union
than the present satellite states
have been allowed and it would
do away with the fear that the
Soviet Union was preparing to
swallow one by one, the
satellite states into the Union
as new Soviet Republics.

In Vienna, the creation of
such a Federation, largely com-
posed of the territories which at
one time formed the Austro-
Hungarian Empire, would be
regarded with considerable
suspicion. The natural head-
quarters for such a Federation
would obviously be for reasons of
communications, geographical
position, history and convenience,
be Vienna. — China Mail Special.

Gas Co. Has
Good Year

(Continued from Page 10)

be an entirely suitable arrange-
ment under local conditions.

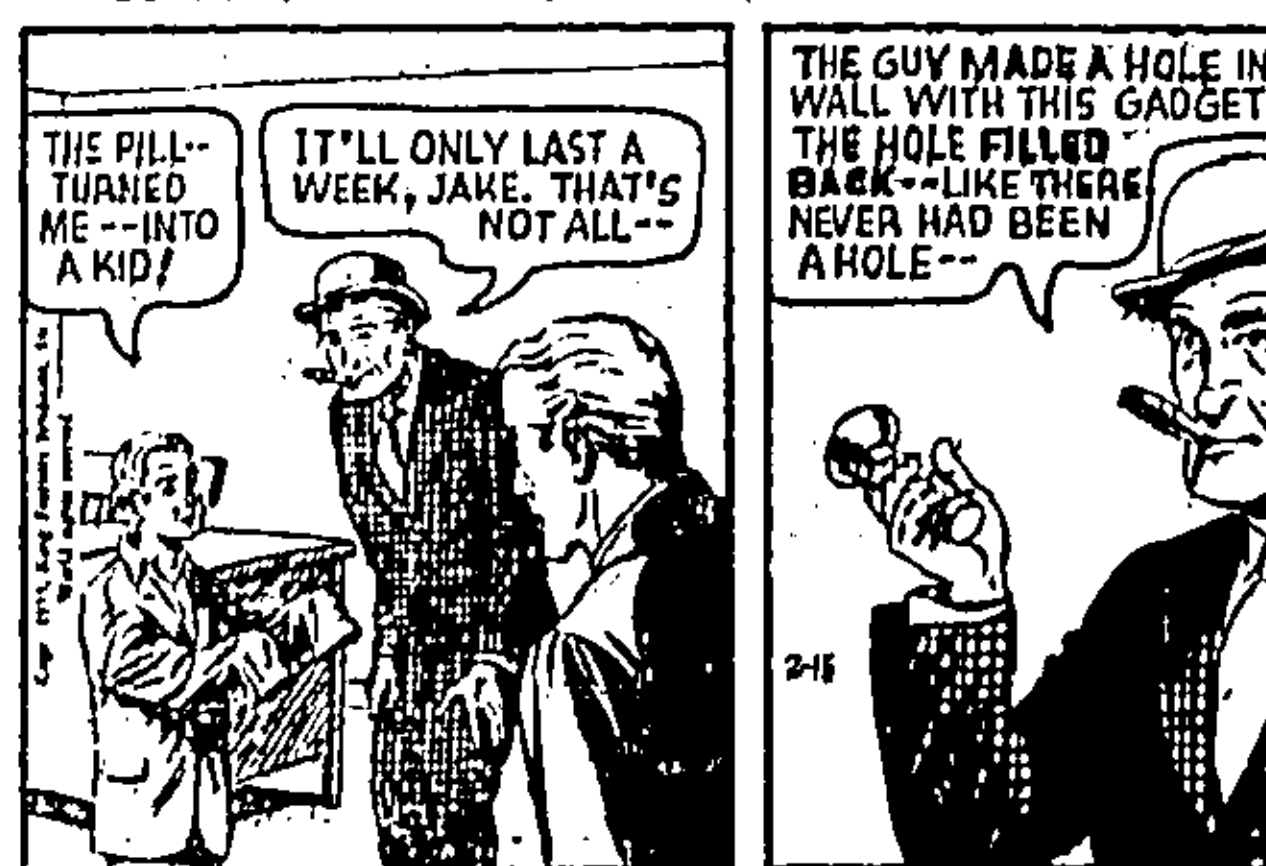
In previous years, there have
been shown three separate Pro-
visions for Amortisation and
Renewals of Plant etc. This year
the accounts have been con-
solidated and the total is
£248,928 as compared with
£190,985 last year. The pro-
vision of Retort etc. Renewals
was not included in the con-
solidation as this is in effect a
provision for equalling the
annual charge for repairs to the
Gas making plant.

The figure in the Fixed As-
sets for Land, Works & Plant
shows an increase of £57,234.
Of this, £50,000 is expenditure
on the new Works at Maboitok
and £15,000 for Maboitok.

The cash at Bank and on de-
posit at a quarter of a million
pounds many appear consider-
able but a gross deal of new
plant has been replaced since the year
end and the cost of this has had
to be met out of these funds,
whilst further commitments for
plant and mains require ample
cash reserves.

There were 174,988 shares
represented at the meeting.
Mr J. J. McGowan was re-
elected a Director of the Com-
pany on a resolution proposed
by Mr H. C. Lee, seconded by
Mr W. G. E. Lamington.
Messrs Lowe, Bligh and
Matthews were re-appointed
Auditors of the Company for
the coming year on the resolu-
tion of Mr W. G. E. Lamington,
seconded by Mr H. C. Lee.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



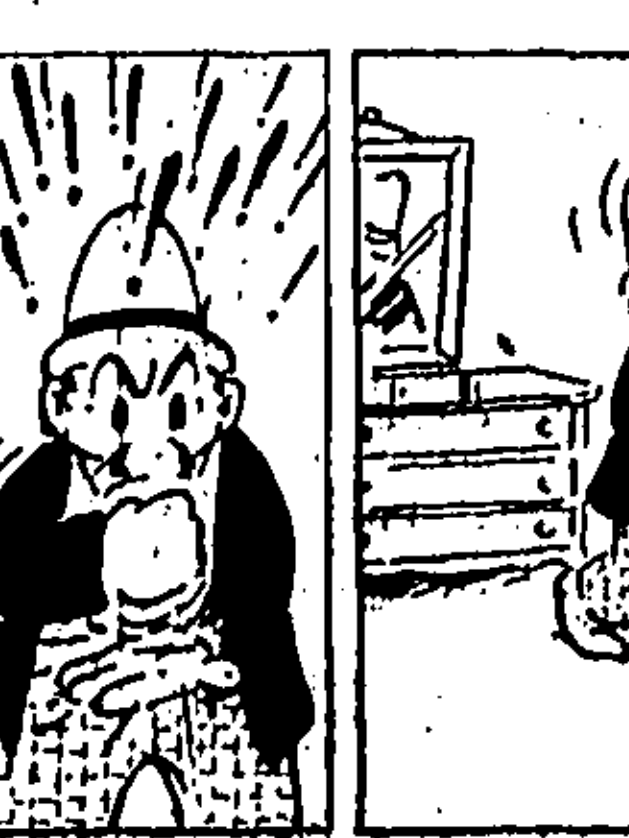
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND



By Milk



RADIO TV



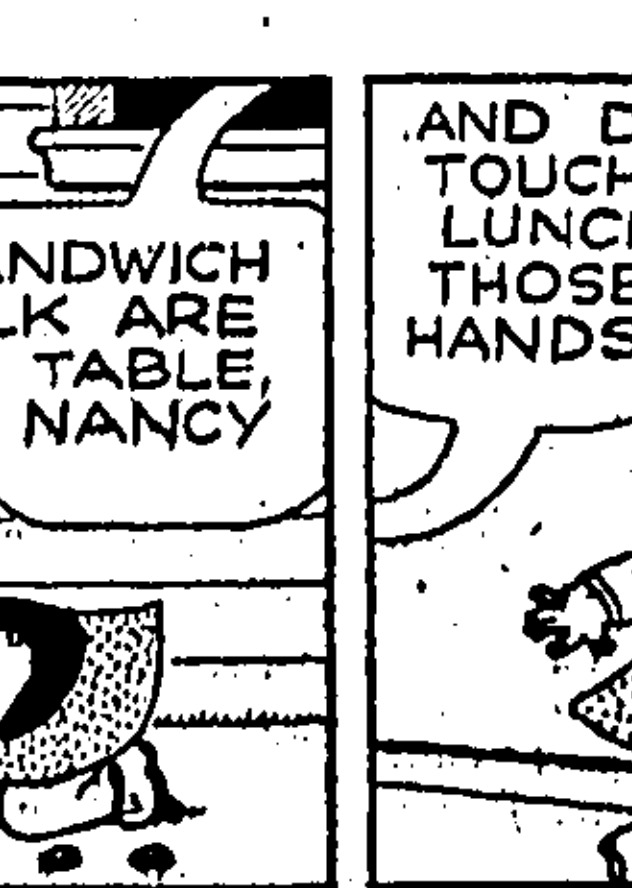
By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



NANCY

AND DON'T DARE
TOUCH YOUR
LUNCH WITH
THOSE DIRTY
HANDSYOUR SANDWICH
AND MILK ARE
ON THE TABLE,
NANCY

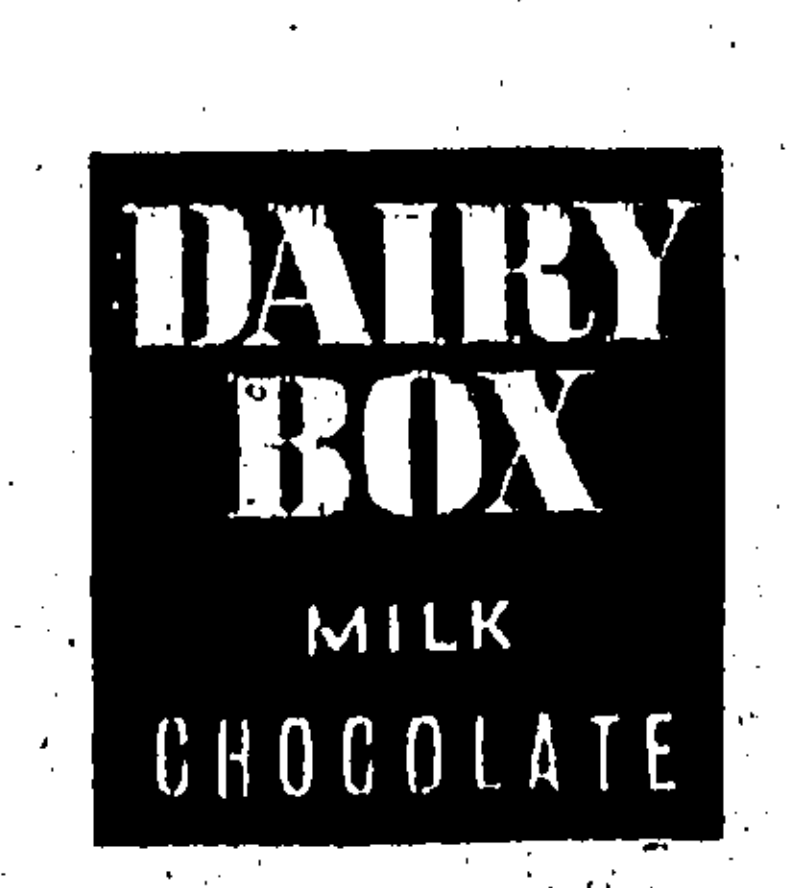
JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins



DAIRY BOX



MILK CHOCOLATE



